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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/059,077	04/09/1998	GREGORY E. JOHNSTON		8143

23586 7590 10/06/2009
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, LUONG TRUNG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/06/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/059,077	Applicant(s) JOHNSTON ET AL.	
	Examiner LUONG T. NGUYEN	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4,8-11,15-17 and 22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 4,9-11,16,17 and 22 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8,15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The allowable subject matter of claims 8 and 15 as indicated in Office Action made on 12/08/2006 have been withdrawn due to the newly founded references. Therefore, a new non-final office action sets forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klapper et al. (US 5,729,016) in view of Maruyama (JP 08-116476) further in view of Chino (JP 08-160874) further in view of Bigley, Jr. et al. (US 5,816,128).

Regarding claim 8, Klapper et al. discloses a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising:

a fully rotatable camera attached to a mount assembly 538/556 (see Fig. 3) that is mounted to a vehicle (via a roof rack 1014, Fig. 2) for capturing mobile images (night vision camera 1 is mounted to a moving vehicle 1010, Figure 1, Column 3, Lines 40-63; Column 4, Lines 52-67; Column 14, Lines 1-6);

an image capture box for receiving said captured images (display electronics 1040, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 45-51).

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Klapper et al. discloses a display having an image display screen (combiner 1030 included in a display unit, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 5-21) and control buttons (remote control 566 which includes joystick 568, plurality of switches 572, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 44-51) for controlling said camera and its movement; and said control box being attached to a mount in said vehicle within an operator's view and reach (remote control 566 is attached to a mount inside the vehicle within an operator's view and reach, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 44-51. Klapper et al., further, discloses that the display unit can be mounted on the dashboard of the vehicle (see Column 4, Lines 15-20), i.e. the display unit can be located within the operator's view and reach).

Klapper et al. fails to specifically disclose a display-control box (i.e., the display and the control box are integrated in one box). However, Maruyama et al. teaches a VTR element 1, which includes liquid crystal display 5 and operation buttons 6 are integrated in casing 4, Figure 1, Paragraphs [0026] – [0029], Pages 18-20). The operation buttons 6 control functions of the remote camera 2 (Paragraph [0027]). Therefore, Maruyama et al. teaches to one of ordinary skill in the art the integration of camera controls and a camera display in a single compact unit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Klapper al. by the teaching of Maruyama in order to allow a user in a vehicle to remotely operate a camera while viewing the images captured by the camera mounted outside the vehicle. The combined teaching of Klapper's dashboard mounted display and the integrated display/control box of Maruyama would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the controls and display on the dashboard of a vehicle.

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Klapper et al. and Maruyama fail to specifically disclose said display-control box being attached to an adjustable mount in said vehicle. However, Chino teaches a picture display monitor 1 is attached to dashboard 5 of a vehicle via a picture display monitor attaching means 2, direction pin 6, universal joint 4 and adapter plate 3, where the display monitor 1 can be adjustable in height adjustment direction and angle adjustment via universal joint 4 (Figures 1-3, Paragraphs [0015] – [0019], and see Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Klapper et al. and Maruyama and by the teaching of Chino in order to allow a vehicle's operator to adjust the display in both a height adjustment direction and angle adjustment direction so as to permit the display and controls to be adjustable to the users' physical size and personal preferences.

Klapper et al., Maruyama and Chino fail to specifically disclose said mount assembly comprising a ball-plunger for self-locking said mount assembly. However, Bigley, Jr. et al. discloses a severing device in which the L-shaped pivot mount (2) comprises ball plunger (7) in order to lock the pivot mount (7) into the blade holder (13), figures 1-3, column 5, lines 45-55.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Klapper et al., Maruyama and Chino by the teaching of Bigley, Jr. et al. in order to lock an amount assembly to another part of a device.

4. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klapper et al. (US 5,729,016) in view of Maruyama (JP 08-116476) further in view of Chino (JP 08-160874) further in view of Harvey (US 5,017,954).

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Regarding claim 15, Klapper et al. discloses a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising:

a fully rotatable camera attached to a mount assembly 538/556 (see Fig. 3) that is mounted to a vehicle (via a roof rack 1014, Fig. 2) for capturing mobile images (night vision camera 1 is mounted to a moving vehicle 1010, Figure 1, Column 3, Lines 40-63; Column 4, Lines 52-67; Column 14, Lines 1-6);

an image capture box for receiving said captured images (display electronics 1040, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 45-51).

Klapper et al. discloses a display having an image display screen (combiner 1030 included in a display unit, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 5-21) and control buttons (remote control 566 which includes joystick 568, plurality of switches 572, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 44-51) for controlling said camera and its movement; and said control box being attached to a mount in said vehicle within an operator's view and reach (remote control 566 is attached to a mount inside the vehicle within an operator's view and reach, Figure 1, Column 4, Lines 44-51. Klapper et al., further, discloses that the display unit can be mounted on the dashboard of the vehicle (see Column 4, Lines 15-20), i.e. the display unit can be located within the operator's view and reach).

Klapper et al. fails to specifically disclose a display-control box (i.e., the display and the control box are integrated in one box). However, Maruyama et al. teaches a VTR element 1, which includes liquid crystal display 5 and operation buttons 6 are integrated in casing 4, Figure 1, Paragraphs [0026] – [0029], Pages 18-20). The operation buttons 6 control functions of the

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remote camera 2 (Paragraph [0027]). Therefore, Maruyama et al. teaches to one of ordinary skill in the art the integration of camera controls and a camera display in a single compact unit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Klapper et al. by the teaching of Maruyama in order to allow a user in a vehicle to remotely operate a camera while viewing the images captured by the camera mounted outside the vehicle. The combined teaching of Klapper's dashboard mounted display and the integrated display/control box of Maruyama would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the controls and display on the dashboard of a vehicle.

Klapper et al. and Maruyama fail to specifically disclose said display-control box being attached to an adjustable mount in said vehicle. However, Chino teaches a picture display monitor 1 is attached to dashboard 5 of a vehicle via a picture display monitor attaching means 2, direction pin 6, universal joint 4 and adapter plate 3, where the display monitor 1 can be adjustable in height adjustment direction and angle adjustment via universal joint 4 (Figures 1-3, Paragraphs [0015] – [0019], and see Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Klapper et al. and Maruyama by the teaching of Chino in order to allow a vehicle's operator to adjust the display in both a height adjustment direction and angle adjustment direction so as to permit the display and controls to be adjustable to the users' physical size and personal preferences.

Klapper et al., Maruyama and Chino fail to specifically disclose a bimetal heat sink for camera power supply temperature control. However, Harvey discloses a camera shutter with

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thermal actuator which includes a heat sink 28 is in contact with bimetallic element 28 (figures 1-3, column 2, lines 15-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device in Klapper et al., Maruyama and Chino by the teaching of Harvey in order to cool the elements of a device.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 4, 9, 10-11, 16, 17, 22 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claim 4, the prior art of the record fails to show or fairly suggest a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising:

wherein said mount assembly incorporates a quick disconnect mechanism and a double locking mechanism where one mechanism is a security fastener.

Regarding claim 9, the prior art of the record fails to show or fairly suggest a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising a security fastener as a secondary and operator activated mechanism for said mount assembly.

Regarding claim 10, the prior art of the record fails to show or fairly suggest a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising a singular support for both said panning mechanism and said tilting mechanism and separate drive gears and slip clutches for both said panning mechanism and said tilting mechanism.

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Claim 11 is allowed as being dependent from claim 10.

Regarding claim 16, the prior art of the record fails to show or fairly suggest a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising a camera enclosure with bezel opening that is threaded to accept optical filters and is sealed with an o-ring for moisture blocking, said camera enclosure being adapted to act as an additional heat sink.

Regarding claim 17, the prior art of the record fails to show or fairly suggest a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising a camera enclosure with bezel opening that is threaded to accept optical filters and is sealed with an o-ring for moisture blocking, said camera enclosure incorporating a one-way moisture passage plug with flexible and sealed passage for wires.

Regarding claim 22, the prior art of the record fails to show or fairly suggest a mobile pan and tilt camera and display-control apparatus comprising said mount assembly including an adapter plate to mate on a light bar used on emergency and patrol guard vehicles.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUONG T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-7315. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM - 5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, DAVID L. OMETZ can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/LUONG T NGUYEN/
Examiner, Art Unit 2622
09/30/2009